

INTERIORE

(For The CLIMAX.)
I stood near the brow of a mountain
And watched the rippling bill,
That dancing gaily onward
Went rushing down the hill.
Its waters were clear and limpid,
As clear as water could be,
And it gaily sang as it onward flowed
On its way down to the sea.

And I said in my heart this is youth,
And innocent pure and free,
Dancing and leaping gaily along
With never a thought of grief.
Yes, youth with its golden illusions,
As free as the wind that blows,
And entwined with love as the dewdrop
Is entwined in the heart of a rose.

Then I followed the little rill softly
To the valley down below,
Where flowers on the meadows
And waters clear did flow.
It flowed thro' the greenest of meadows
And flowers on the meadows
Its waters were clear and pure as when
It left the mountain side.

Then I said in my heart this is manhood
Just leaving the verge of youth,
And carrying on with him still
His innocence, honor and truth.

And scattered about are the flowers
Of illusion, to brighten the way,
On each side are the meadows of promise
That promise so much for to-day.

Then I followed the stream further onward
And ever it broadened wide,
But I noticed that grimy waters
Were steaming in on each side.

And they poisoned its limpid bosom
As he flows, thro' the mists of life,
Broadening ever and rushing on
But polluted, to the sea.

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the blood to flow freely. Very suddenly Doc. Graped his sharp cane and thrust it into his heart, which helped to squelch his bothersome existence. The dogs were making good use of their time, and when the cane entered Bruin's head, we found that this nose was torn off entirely by the sharp tusks of the dogs. Not many minutes passed before we discovered that his life was extinct, his busy paws were paralyzed, and his soul enjoying the bliss of beat heaven, for he was dead. What consolation! What joy! And what a success for Dr. Williams. How strange and unrealizable, to think we were crowned with success through the skill of prairie craft. "Whoop boys we'll feast on bear meat for a month, and make it a cap of his life to beat!" was the loud shout. "Badger indeed! No, you fool, you mean a bear don't you?" when he was answered in the negative, and convinced that he had only killed a prairie badger. I will say that he was disgraced in his heart's very core, and as he passed by the swollen river every day, he is forcibly reminded of his first Kansas bear hunt.

AT THE CAPITAL.

(Correspondence CLIMAX.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19, 1888.
Numerous complaints have been made to the State Department by Frenchmen who have become citizens of the United States by complying with the requirements of one naturalization law, and who have afterwards, upon visiting France, been impressed into the French military service. When the matter has been brought to the attention of the French Minister his reply has uniformly been in effect that the question of allegiance was one over which the French Government had no jurisdiction, and which must be settled by the courts. He declares that, under French principles, citizenship is conferred by parentage, and that the expatriation of the French citizen requires the consent of the French Government. In reply to this proposition the Secretary of State insists that the proofs of citizenship of this country are not open to impeachment by any foreign government; and he has demanded the instant release of all alien immigrants, with compensation for the detention, and the under no circumstances to the United States admit of the propriety of submitting the question involved to the delay incident to judicial action; just what the outcome of this controversy will be is difficult at this time to conjecture. The Secretary has submitted all of the correspondence to the Senate.

A MADISON COUNTY MAN'S BEAR HUNT.

(Correspondence of THE CLIMAX.)
KANSAS, May 12, 1888.
Several nights ago, your correspondent had the pleasure of going on a bear hunt with two men. One of them was Dr. Williams who is well known in Madison county, and for many years of his life he has been writing about mainly, and as he is a Madison man, perhaps many of the CLIMAX will be pleased to read of his wonderful encounter with a Kansas bear. We left camp shortly after dark, guarded by the light of the moon, which looked down upon the prairie in splendor and magnificence. Not a sound could be heard to inform us of the existence of the people who lived only a short distance from Bruin's den, and had we not been acquainted with the country, we would have declared that we were tramping upon the soil of "no man's land." But we knew where we were, and I might add it was well we did, for if we had never allowed our minds to stray over our present scene, then, no doubt we might have set the part of pedestrian before day-break, trudging over the many miles of prairie, which lay in every direction around us.

Now to begin my story. We were sure of capturing our wanted beast, for we were well equipped with weapons, but you will find that the credit of capturing Old Epi is largely due to two dogs, which, no doubt, is a just desert. I will specify the list of our weapons, to-wit: A keen Kentucky walking stick, a pine stick, two or three pocket knives, a steel trap. Wasn't that a collection? Well I should remark. We were beginning to think so, about the time Old Jack walked up to Epi's door and commenced barking for admittance. The growls and shrieks that escaped his throat made us wish we had brought our guns, for, but Doctor said, "we must have that bear, if we don't get to see an out-to-morrow," so we concluded to make an effort toward "tossing him from his snug bed." We had no spade, so "Doc," trimmed the pine stick to a keen edge to be used as a wedge to enter Old Epi's den with. Doctor commenced digging, and I carried too. Such efforts I have never seen. The cavity which served as Old Bruin's home, was a snug place of solitude, and a general view inside convinced us that things were arranged in order, and as he had no table and no bed, we were confident that he would be more than doubly pleased, to have us come in and dine with him; but we abandoned the idea of ransacking his cozy edifice. An hour passed. Doc was still busy endeavoring to unearth the residence of the ferocious animal, while the dogs were barking and howling hoping to bring him to the surface for a close inspection. To our surprise Jack had the courage to reach down to get one grab at his nose, but when his countenance was met by a terrific blow he was more than willing to retreat. Another half hour passed by, and still Doc was exercising the stage of perseverance by digging his white souled belt, while the rage of the dogs increased to a degree, almost ludicrous. By the time three-quarters rolled by, the dogs had succeeded in tearing old Epi's nose, causing

DE LESSEPS' GRAND AMERICAN CANAL WILL BE BUILT.

(New York Star.)
Mr. Nathaniel Appleton of Massachusetts, who has spent some time in the United States of Colombia, and who is thoroughly familiar with the operations of the projectors of the Panama Canal, has returned to Washington. He said in respect to the Nicaragua Canal that the Panama folks were so far along with their work that capitalists should not hesitate about supporting any similar enterprise.

When asked what the prospects were for completing the Panama Canal he said: "The work is now well under way all along the line with the exception of the ten miles at the Pacific end, which, however, is easy dredging, and can be done in a year and a half."

The Slaven dredges have dug out fifteen miles from the Atlantic to Bolia, Salsada, where they are now arranging to build the first lock. Beside dredging the canal they have also finished many miles of the deviations, or cut, which are to keep the water of the Chagres River out of the canal.

A few miles west of the locks, the canal is to be deepened to its required depth. Excavating is going on in all parts of the canal. Dynamite is extensively used to loosen the rock. There are several hundred miles of track to remove the debris and deposit it off to the virgin forest. At the Columbia section alone there are seventy-five miles of railroad with about forty excavators and locomotives; six of the locks are now under way. There are to be eight of them in all, possibly ten.

Mr. Lesseps proposes to have them raised two by two, beginning at the middle ones, from the earnings of the canal as soon as it is open. These locks will reduce the work upon the canal by more than forty million cubic yards.

Mr. Eiffel, of Paris, who, with Mr. Bonnaville, invented the locks, has agreed to put them in for \$20,000,000. The contract was only signed last January, and he has done much work since. There seems no reason why the canal, with locks, should not be opened in 1891.

Mr. Appleton was asked: "How does the Panama compare with the Nicaragua canal?"
"There is no doubt that a lock canal can be constructed at Nicaragua, but it will be a very costly enterprise. There are 70,000,000 cubic yards to be dredged or excavated, some at an elevation of 140 feet above the lake, and it is only a fair calculation to say that this will cost on the average \$2 a yard, or say \$140,000,000 in all. Then must be added the railroad along the line, the locks, the dam of the San Juan River, the vast amount of plant—the 'sane' in many respects—that at Panama—the hospitals for the men, workshops, hospitals, etc., etc., which will bring up the sum of \$200,000,000. On this interest for seven years will be about \$90,000,000 more. The Panama Canal thus far has cost \$200,000,000, of which the Government has returned to the stock and bondholders for interest and \$20,000,000 expended in the purchase of the Panama Railroad. Mr. de Lesseps will soon be in a position to show about \$10,000,000 more, which will go far toward completing his canal with the locks. I do not know that the Nicaragua enterprise has any money in its disposition, except the small amount put up for the construction company."

"All the world is watching with deep interest M. de Lesseps' last great undertaking. The Government of France is deeply interested in the new line, but has nothing further to do about it. It has no desire to interfere in any way with what is being done in the American isthmus, and does not propose to get itself into hot water. The best guarantee of the absolute neutrality of the canal is that it passes through the territory of a neutral country, which will zealously see that its rights are respected."

"The health of the workmen on the isthmus for the past year has been exceptionally good, with very few cases of fever. In fact, the average mortality is less than in any other tropical country, especially when the conditions of life are so different from those in a temperate zone. I should say that American employed on the canal in various capacities have stood the test of the climate extremely well. Mr. Slaven has a force of about twelve hundred men in all, of whom a great many are negroes or other natives of tropical countries. The captains of his dredges are mostly Americans, also his engineers and skilled mechanics, with a sprinkling of white men from other countries. The health is unusually good, and they all live on the dredges, which are at work night and day and often in secluded places out in the jungle, where one might easily get the blues. They are well fed and paid, and every attention given to their comfort. They feel that the hospitals of the company offer them the best treatment at a small price."

"On one of the dredges some three years ago the captain's wife had a boy born, and the whole family lived happily and in perfect health. I believe that digging up the soil and letting in the water is making the isthmus healthier."

"One of the first Americans to have a canal contract, Mr. Millet, whom I saw in 1882 attacking the high land at Culebra with an Osgood & McNaughton excavator, is still on the isthmus engaged under a new contract, and is in perfect health."

"What is the necessity for congressional action?" was asked.

"This question, of course, is asked about the Nicaragua Canal, as it can have nothing to do with Panama. In reply I would say that a charter given under the auspices of the National Government would have a certain prestige which might enable the company to get money more readily and on better terms than a State charter or act of incorporation. The first of the two canals which is opened will have business enough to pay handsome money on a very large expenditure of money, say \$400,000,000, and perhaps there may be traffic enough to make

THEY BOTH PAY.

Meanwhile Panama has got the start, and it would be very natural for capitalists to say that they would not invest in another canal until the success or failure of one was assured. At any rate it is safe to calculate upon a tonnage of ten million through the isthmus in ships, and this at \$3 a ton would give a revenue of \$30,000,000."

"What effect will the canal, if completed, have upon the relations between the United States and other American countries?"

"A glance at the globe will best answer this question. It will be seen that the United States is the one nation that will derive the greatest benefit from an isthmian canal. With a territory stretching across the continent, we shall have at our command, through the canal, the trade of our Atlantic ports with those of the Pacific, as well as those of Asia, Australia and the Islands of the Pacific Ocean. From California we shall be able to trade direct with our European ports, and with those of Europe. Then, too, we shall have the crescent commerce with the East and West coasts of South America, and in addition to this we shall have the business of the Republics of Central America and Southern Mexico."

"A magnificent commercial future will be opened to us for which we might now be preparing by building first-class steamships or passing the law by which we can purchase ships built in other countries. There is no time to be lost if we are to be ready for the opening of the Panama Canal. I cannot understand the lack of interest our people show in that enterprise. I think that we should thank M. de Lesseps for what he is doing, and look upon him as our greatest benefactor. It is to be hoped that the brave old gentleman, the 'great Frenchman,' as Gambetta called him, will be here in 1892 for the 400th anniversary of Columbus' first visit to the New World, and that besides offering him the hospitality of our Government and the freedom of our cities, we shall also be ready to take him through the canal, as the nation's guest, in a steamship of which we may be proud."

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WALLACE & JONES.

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Bear in mind that we handle the best brands, such as J. N. Cloy's, Zeigler Bros., N. Hess & Bro., and other excellent brands that are first-class and warranted.

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They can not be surpassed in style or workmanship at

THE PRICES WE QUOTE.

Very best material employed in their manufacture.

YOU WILL LIKE THEM if you see them, because you can't help it.

They Are Precisely What You Want.

Our stock of Queen's-ware and Glass-ware and especially our DECORATED DINNER and TEA SETS, is full and attractive.

BEST GRADES OF
COFFEES, SUGARS, TEAS

and other Staple Groceries, also Canned Goods.

L. E. & G. C. FRANCIS.

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NEW GROCERY ON UPPER MAIN STREET.

Special attention is called to the following celebrated brands of Roasted Coffee:

Pure Rio, Combination of Rio Java and Maracaibo, Pure Mocha, Pure Private Plantation Java, Pure Arabian Mocha and Genuine Male-Berry Java. These goods are all kept in air-tight tin cans.

New and fresh goods throughout, embracing the best brands and qualities.

STAPLE & FANCY GROCERIES,
Queensware, Glassware, Woodenware,
TOBACCOS, CIGARS.

Canned Goods, such as Corn, Tomatoes, Peas, Beans, Peaches, Etc.
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Cholera Cure!

Thousands of dollars worth of chickens die every year from Cholera. It is more fatal to chickens than all other diseases combined. But the discovery of a remedy that positively cures it has been made, and to be convinced of its efficacy only requires a trial. A 50-cent bottle is enough for one hundred chickens. It is guaranteed. If, after using two-thirds of a bottle, the buyer is not thoroughly satisfied with it as a cure for Chicken Cholera, return it to the undersigned and your money will be refunded.

STOCKTON & WILLIS.

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ELDREDGE MANUFACTURING CO.
BELVIDERE, ILL.

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W. H. KELLEY,
Contractor and Builder,
Is prepared with an experienced set of hands to do all kinds of house building and repairing. Give him a call.

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—in every department cause all who visit the—
BUSY BEE CASH STORE

to utter exclamations of surprise and pleasure. Every line we carry is complete, and prices NEVER WERE SO LOW FOR CASH AS THEY NOW ARE. We have undoubtedly the prettiest line of Satteens ever brought to this city, and every style and price, from the cheapest American in the finest French Satteens can be found in this Stock. Our Eastern importations of

are marvels of Beauty and Style that can not be excelled. BEST BRANDS OF CALICOES, such as Manchester, Merrimac, Coechea, Hamilton, Pacific, Etc. All five cents per yard and new spring styles. We have just received a full and complete stock of

MEN'S, BOYS', YOUTHS' and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING

and we earnestly ask every lady to examine this stock before buying elsewhere, as you will certainly save money by so doing. We lead the market in

Carpets, Oil Cloths, Rugs, Lace Curtains, Curtain Poles, Trunks, Valises, &c.

WE CAN SAVE YOU FROM TWENTY-FIVE CENTS TO ONE DOLLAR on every pair of Men's, Ladies' and Children's Shoes you buy from us.

RAMSEY & OLDHAM,
Proprietors "Busy Bee" Cash Store.

Jun22tf.

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W. C. GORMLEY & CO.

Call your attention to their commodious and elegant house, corner of Main and Second Streets, Richmond, Ky.

HERNDON'S CORNER

There is no shop in Central Kentucky equal to it in appearance, and the quality of the goods they offer is in keeping with the house. They have the most stylish as well as the plainest of saddles made in their shop of the best materials. They have

Every Style and Variety of Harness,

home-made and city-made—nickel, silver, or gold mounted. Their stock of Buggy Robes and Lap Cloths embraces styles as well as elegance and comfort—goat, Japanese wolf, woolen and rubber.

Buggy whips of whalebone, riding whips of cowhide, wagon whips of best leather, whip stocks of leather and wood. Spurs in variety.

Silver plated, nickel plated and wooden stirrups.

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